THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

A Half Day of Commonplace Testimony.

The Tribune Correspondence Ruled Out.

Judge Davis' Appeal to and Attack on the Bench.

A Fighting Lawyer and a Lively Scene After the Adjournment.

Yesterday was one of the half holidays of this trial, but it was a day of days in its history. Every aspect the three hours' proceedings is worthy of a sig ificant record. The witnesses produced yesterlay were of that shaky kind that always put counsel into a fever of anxiety on the one hand and awaken a tentalizing com ative spirit on the other side. The idence given yesterday seemed to satisfy nobody, and there were the wildest comments thereon by the audience, from charges of direct perjuly to that of innocent simplicity. None of them were dis-tinguished persons, and their testimony sent the oal. One witness fully sustained his description a "restless, thriftless murderer;" another had was a dressmaker, with a temper, who "had re-

Out of respect to the memory of ex-Judge Ru sel the court adjourned yesterday at two o'clock, to enable all who wished to attend the funeral of the mented Judge to have an opportunity of doing so. Had not this solemn event occasioned this it will dways be a matter of speculation whether the would not have found it deon both sides had aroused volley after volley of language so vituperative that it might have rendered the it to partake of the character of a Broadway saloon at election times. This wordy war culminated, after the djournment and after the jury had left the room. a scene in which the actual preliminaries of physical strife were exhibited.

himself and the terrible interests of his client as to use language irritating enough to raise the blood and the fists of a saint. Happily the Recorder has not left the court, and his presence prevented what, in all probability, would have been an indellible stain upon the American bar. Judge Davis, too though greatly excited, maintained a calm command over himself, and, therefore, there was no actual exhibition of lawyers on their muscle.

The attack by Judge Davis upon the Recorder. menting upon the license given to the counse for the defence by the Court, was utterly uncalled for. Recorder Hackett has, throughout this great trial, exercised a discrimination and an impartiality that has gained for him the respect of all who have been present in court. If the eccentricities and violent language of the senior counsel for the defence have had a latitude given to them, it was out of regard to his client, the serious position he is placed in, and not with any desire to Mord an opportunity for the Fourth of July oratory. in erspersed with violent personalities.

This tug of war may clear the ground for the serious business of the coming week, and may be useful in giving to this remarkable trial a narrower range of purpose than it has evidently had within

NINETEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Examination of J. R. Howells Continued. J. R. Howells recalled and cross-examined:—I ame from Wisconsin in 1860, and lived there from 1864; I lived at Mineral Point first for a year, and then at Madison, where I remained until 1860; I was a practising dentist all that time; I went to lilinois in the spring of 1850; I was a practising dentist nati, Ohio, in 1831 or 1832; remained there till 1836. when I went to Pennsylvania, and in a year or two returned to Ohio; I lived about seven years in Ohio; I lived in Pennsylvania about seven years: I lived apression is I lived one year, or nearly one year, in

1846, in this city. Q. That accounts for sixteen years. Where did you pass the remaining three years? A. Lwas in Mexico for two years during the war; since that time, besides practising dentistry and carrying on the hairpin business, I was a digue-reotypist.

business, I was a dague reotypist.
Q. How long were you a daguerreotypist? A. I think about a year, in Keyport, III.; I also published a paper for five months. a paper for five months.

Q. When were you bred to the dentistry business?

A. In 1840.

A. In 1849.
Q. And from 1849 how many years have you practised a n 1-try? A. Ten years. Q. And from 1849 flow many second tised d n 1stry? A. Ten years.
Q. Want was your business in Ohip? A. I was a.
drug clerk; I also went to schoot there as a boy.
Q. In what other business were you besides the
drug business? A. In 1840 I worked on a farm.
Q. In what other business were you engaged?
You have been a dagaerreoxypist, a dentist you have

Q. In what other business were you engaged? You have been a sodier, a newspaper publish r; you have been a daguerreceyptst, a dentist? You have worked on a larm, you have been in the marpin business; how many occupations have you to add? (Laughter.) A. I was in the government service in 1861; I was a circk in the indian office; I was also engaged in seding patents in 1864, possioly for a year; they were my own patents; I was inspector of customs in the city of New York in November, 1864; I was two years in the marpin outsiness.

Q. What do you can yourself—dack of all trades—what do you consider your business? A. I consider myself an inventor. (Laughter.)

Q. Welt, remainer you one, too. (Laughter.) Have you visited Mr. McFarrand since he has been in prison? A. I have; in accordance with my promise I saw lith on the 26th of November; I did not tell him I was going to be a witness; I stood outside the cell door; I called on him as a frient; I got in through a letter of introduction to the officer in charge, Mr. Coulter; I don't remember the terms of that etter; I believe the letter said I wanted to see Mr. McFairant; I set the eleter at the Tombs; I track the eleter at the Tombs; I track the will was to be a witness on this trad on the 18th of this month.

Q. When dailyou first know you were to be a witness? A. I know it on the 18th of the month.

Q. When did you first know you were to be a witness? A. I know it on the 18th of the present

q. Who first spoke to you on the subject of being a witness here? A. Who first approached me as to n? Q. On, I don't care whether you were approached or "holered" at. A. Mr. Sinchair, in the 27-tenne Q. Did you go there to make yoursel known? A.

Q. Did you volunteer testimony-I suppose it was Q. Did you volunteer testimony—I suppose it was your saise of public duty that brought you there? A. I thought I had before about I had no right to withhold; I do not hold any position now, nor am I an applicant for any office; It was not my motive to ingratuate myself in the Tribuse office; eight or nine days before I had written to the District Attorney to ten him I had information I thought oggle to be discreased; I got no answer to that letter; I sent it by post; I think that was a out to the I are. was a out the other April.

Q. Why did you taink Mr. Sinclair was the next

answer to that letter; I sent it by post; I think that was a out the that April.

Q. Why did you tank Mr. Sinclair was the next not tap, reprinte person to apply to? A. I don't know that I cit think him the next most appropriate, I did not know that he was interested in the case; I may have been there twenty ninetes; I tols him what I have said here; except in court I have not seen Mr. Sin lair since I have seen the District yttorney; I saw Mr. Runkle last Wednesday morning in the District Aitorney's office, between tweive and one o'clock in the day; Judge Daris was tare; he fold me he was the husband of Mrs. Callous; I have not taked to any one case; Mr. McFarlinal aid not employ me to serve any papers on Mr. Richardson; I have not taked to any one case; Mr. McFarlinal aid not employ me to serve any papers on Mr. Richardson; I have he taked to any one case; Mr. McFarlinal a conversation previously with him about it in November, 1867; I had the paper two or three days; I spont an bour or two hours of each of two or three days in trying to serve that summons at the Tribune office; I never received flay dolling for trying to serve that summons at the Tribune office; I never received flay dolling for trying to serve that summons at the Tribune for him; Mr. McFarland and describe hum to ma; house lived in Was erley place, and manuacture har pins tare; I have not received money since: I nucle Richardson; I went into the office to inquire for him; Mr. McFarland and describe hum to me; house lived in Was erley place, and manuacture in the Kifi Mr. Richardson, but I did not no injugate to kifi Mr. Richardson, and manuacture in the Kifi Mr. Richardson, but I did not no injugate for the left of counsel, in Wr cansan.

Q. Do van owe min money?
Question object is and objection held by the

in Wisconsin, but who is now a resident in this city, has offered himself here since yesterday attendon. He kn wa this withers to be a worthless, this less fellow, who borrowed from him seventy-five dollars on worthless security.

Question objected to and the Court granted an ex-

ception.

Q. Do you recollect Mr. Shay, the gentleman now be foreyou? A. I cannot say I do; I remember having a conversation with McFarlant in Henry treet, and I think there was a gentleman there; we talked about Ric ardson's troubles; I did not say that I would shoot Richardson if I were in McFarland's cals; I am very positive I never said anything to that effect.

Q. You never urged Mr. McFarland to shoot Richardson? A. Never.

ardson? A. Never.
Q. You did not chuckle over the fact when you said the seam are had not what he deserved; you did not say that at No. 18 Henry street? A. I.d.d.

not.
Q. You did not simulate the shooting of RichardSon? A. I aw the boy Perry in McFarland's apartments in No. 18 Henry street, in De omber, 1867;
No. 18 Henry street was a private residence; I saw
Mr. McFarland at Sweeny's Hotel.
Q. Did not Mr. McFarland, as a matter of charity,
when you had no overcoat, give you one in cold
weather? A. Nover.
Q. Never? A. Never.
To the District Atorney—When I saw Mr. McFarland at No. 18 Henry street there was another gentleman pre-ent during the contensation; I used to call
on Mr. McFarland and he called on me.

Testimeny of Holdridge Dewey.

Holdridge Dewey.—I reside at No. 199 Laurens stree; I have lived there two years; be one that I resided at No. 170 Thompson street; I then knew Mr. McFarland, the prisoner; I have been acquainted with him since 1863, when he was Commis loner of Enrolment; I am now a clark in the Custom House; my acquaintance has been with him since the occurrence; the prisoner related a room from me; he came there in February, 1868, and continued to May I of the sime year.

Q. Blate whether you ever heard him make any threat-? Objecte to. A. He sad he was going to shoot Mr. Richardson; that Mr. Clapp or Mr. Napp had given him a pistol for that hur ose; he expressed that determination at different times.

Q. Did he say anything further on that subject? A. He made the remark that if he did not live to shoot him he would tran his little boy to do so.

Q. Do you know anything about his intoxication? A. I saw him into ficated on two occusions.

Q. State the circumstances? A. I found him in his room; he was unable to take care of himself and I helped him into hed; I could not state the time; I cannot say I helped him into hed; I could not state the time; I cannot say I helped him into hed a large them acquainted with him and while he was in the enrollment office. Cross-examined—Q. Are you a married man? A. I am.

Q. How many times have you been arrested for Testimony of Holdridge Dewey.

Q. How many times have you been arrested for abandonment? A. Once, sir, about eight or ten years Q. Where is your wife now living? A. In Twenty-Q. Where is your wife now hiving? A, in Twenty-ninth street.
Q. Do you now live with any one whom you pass off as your wife? A. No, sir.
Q. Do you know a woman named Willard—do you live with her? A. No, sir; she is my housekeeper.
Q. Howlong? A. For several years; since I have been in the house I am in now.
Q. Who was your housekeeper in Thompson street?
A. She was.

was. ow long has she served as your housekeeper?

What magis rate issued the warrant against A. Judge Ledwith.

A. Ten or twelve years.

Q. What maristrate issued the warrant against you? A. Judge Ledwith.

Q. How many years ago? A. Ten years ago.

Q. How many years ago? A. Ten years ago.

Q. How many years had you been away from her when you were compelled to do something for her?

A. I cannot tell; I did not leave her; she left me; she made the complaint and the Justice ordered me to pay her something a week; I have obeyed that order; Mr. Gibert, the lather of Mrs. Calhoun, served a summons on me; I was friendly to Mr. McFarland; I tried to keep away; I did not come til I was under \$250 penalty; I had bourding with me two besides Mr. McFarland; I am a clerk in the Sixth division; I did not get it through the Tribune influence, but through Mr. Spenser, and Mr. Cleveland spoke for me; he is, I be leve, Mr. Greeley's brother-inlaw; I have held an office since the 25th July 188; I was in the Assessor's office in 1864; I never offered any inducements to Mr. McFarland to make these conversations; I thought him pretty cool: he exhibited grief, but not, I think, very creat grief; on the occasion of these threats he did not show grief; Mr. Gilbert knew of mr to speak of those threats; when he came to py office I have talked with many about these threats; I camot uname any cone; when Mr. Gibert banded me the subpensa he said nothing about the threats, but told me to go to the District Atorney's office; I can't tell how any one came to employ me, except that Mr. Gibert knew that I was a cquainted with Mr. McFarland; I supposed I was to testify about the drinking; I didn't tell she District Atorney's office; I can't tell how any one came to employ me, except that Mr. Gibert knew that I think the day before, and talked with me; until Mr. Gibert called on me some day this week I d d not know I was to be a winess; I don't know whether Mr. Cleveland is my freed now or not; if he were I don't think I should have been changed from my last office.

Q. You really believed that Mr. McFarland had

ast office.

Q. You really believed that Mr. McFariand bad Q. You really believed that Mr. McFariand bad Q. You really believed that Mr. McFarland bat seriously lireatened Mr. Richardson's life and seriously meant to redeem what he said when an opportunity offered; don't you know it was your duly to inform Mr. Richardson and that you yourself had a right to go before a unguitate and have him put undergoods to keep the page A. The reason I didn't was I didn't believe by lineaut to do it, and besides I was friend of Mr. McFarland and I didn't want to take the trouble.

Testimony of Charles Stone

a printer; I know the prisoner; I knew him first in 1863, in latter part of May or early in June, in the Provost Marsha's colice, where Mr. McFarland was employed as Commissioner of Enrolment; I knew at that time he was in the habit of drinking every day; when under the influence of liquor ne was incrose, not pleasant; I should judge it was almost every day he was under the influence of liquor; in 1867 I had some conversation with he les G. Stone examined by Judge Davis-1 am

son on sight; I have not heard him make threats on any other occasion.

Cross-examined—I was subporned by Mrs. Mc-Farland in the habeas corpus proceedings; I was examined in Trinity Buildings, Broatway; I knew Mr. Runkie as her attoeney at that time; I was called be ore a commissioner; no one else was there; I do not know that any attorney for Mr. McFarland was there; the subporna came from Mr. Runkie; I saw him at his odice before I went to the commissioner; I saw Mr. Runkie this morning at his odice; I was subporned to be a witness about five weeks ago; I was in the enrolment the other case; I was in the enrolment office about three months: I was displaced by the Board; I did suspect McFarland hat displaced me, but he afterwards told me he had not done it; I though he was also cause up to 1867; the intoxication which I notted did not disable him from attending to his bisness; he did not drink any more than anybody else did in the office; I did not think in necessary to go before a magistrate and complain that McFarland had threatened to shoot Richardson on sight.

on sight.

Testimony of Mrs. Sarah Lane.

Mrs. Sarah Lane examined by ex-Judge Davis—I have lived in the city about eight years; I am ma ried; I am a dressmaker; I boarted in a house with the prisoner from June, 1885, till some time in the following water, at 50 Sixth avenue; he had his little boy with him; I, had the front room on the second floor, he the back room; there was a thin board partition between; he would come home sometimes arily, sometimes he; I think sometimes he had been drinking; he looked sometimes as though ne had been; he sometime made considerable noise in his room; i went in and found Mr. McFarjani jying on the bed; I thought he was inforested; I have talked with Mr. McFarjani; I never heard him neutrocasts to Mr. Richardson; I heard him teaching his boy to spout Shasspeare.

The Centre—I would like to know what that has go to do with ricoxication or insanity?

Excludes Davis—I want to show what hatred he had to theatricals.

Cross-examined—I was subponned first two weeks ago; no one, to my knowledge, had talked with me about my evidence; I do not know Mr. or

had to theatricis.

Cross-evamined—I was subpensed first two weeks ago, no one, to my knowledge, had talked with me about my evidence; I do not know Mr. or Mrs. Runkie; I don't know how the counsel came to put the question to me; I don't know what I nave said to people before I came hore; I thought Mr. McFarland was in liquor; I have heard it said that certain kinds of derangement produce an appearance ike that of liquor, but I know it was signor; while he was sant up three days I went in one; I saw the room yer ranch tossed up; I did not see any bottle or tambler that I remember.

Q. Will you not try to remember how you came to be brought as a winness? A. I have remembered all I am going to remember.

Redirect—Were you a refuctant witness? Counsel for the prisoner objected, but the witness replied in the affinative.

Ex-Judge Dayls said it was with difficulty the witness was brought to the court.

Charles Stone was recalled and again cross-examined—Hive in Hardon; I have come on thrice for the purpose of testiving; a decluty sheriff handed me a supplema in Hardon; I supposed I was bound to come on: I supposed I was to be paid my expenses by the county of New York; the subparan man on the back "Expenses publishers." I received a letter yesterday, desiring me to come, from the Discret Atforner.

Encounter Between Counsel.

Ex-Judge Davis desired to put in evidence a card published by McFarland in the Tribune, and which was shown to Mr. Greeley when he gave evidence on Wednesday.

Senior counsel for the defence objected to this evidence being received, on the ground that it had not been proved that the printed extract in the Tribune was a copy of that which McFarland had written. He further asked the court to insist upon the proceeding not occupying the forcy minutes that was left for the day's session by this printed evidence, which could be put in any time, and oblige them to continue their bring evidence. The prosecution had laked all the gut rs of New York for evidence and some of their creatures were not present, and their in the was on Monday to surprise the defence with a class of evidence that had never been he rd of he ac.

The Court—I don't think the defence is likely to surper while tremains in your hands and you are related as a contract of the surprise that the court—I don't think the defence is likely to surprise the court—I don't think the defence is likely to surprise the court—I don't think the defence is likely to surprise the court—I don't think the defence is likely to surprise the court—I don't think the defence is likely to surprise the court—I don't think the defence is likely to surprise the court—I don't think the defence is likely to surprise the court—I don't think the defence is likely to surprise the court—I don't think the defence is likely to surprise the court —I don't think the defence is likely to surprise the court —I don't think the defence the court —I don't think the defence is likely to surprise the court —I don't think the defence is likely to surprise the court —I don't think the defence the court —I

Counsel for the defence—Mr. Harris, who resided

Link defence is likely to subject to the left of the defence o

the defence had conducted I self, not only to the witnesses, but to the counsel engaged in the case, was an outrage on the admins rathen of justice. The prosecution had endured it out of regard to certain interests; but the time had now come when it could no longer be submitted to. "I have never been in a court of justice where such infamous and hisolent litense was permitted to any counsel. White I have endeavered to endure this with considerable forboarance while under the projection of your Honor, satisfied that no permanent injury could occur while thus protected, I have been assaulted in the grossest and most insilent manner. When I rise for the purpose of submitting evidence I am attacked and everybody connected with me grossly insulted. If the set for counsel for the defence has anything to say I yield him the foor. But these persistent attacks and insuffing of witnesses, as allowed in his Court, is a disgrace to the administration of justice in the cry. I respectfully submit that this counsel for the defence has that it down to the same proper restraints that all other counsel are held to in all other courts.

Senior counsel for the defence replied and said that within the last forty-eight hours the defence were in possession of information that the prosecution was run for private purposes, with an unlimited com-

public prosecution. In support of this assertion counsel submitted the admissions made by witnesses during the last two days.

The Recorder said that the case for the people res ed with the District Attorney, and it was entirely with that officer to introduce evidence when and how he thought fit, and it was not within the province of the Court to prescribe the course the District Attorney should pursue, and that course he (the Recorder) thought would be one which would commend itself to that which the District Attorney thought would be one which would commend itself to that which the District Attorney thought would be his duty. The Court could not interfere unless that occurred which was not likely to occur—a direct violation of any well known principle of law. With respect to the remarks of Judge Davis as to the conduct of the senior counsel for the defence, the Recorder said he was of an opinion that the incense of counsel had certainly been exceeded, and that the interesis of the defence would not sinfer if the side-wing speeches to the jury were reserved for delivery at the proper time, when the case was summed up by the defencet.

The Recorder, after hearing Judge Davis, said he would take both printed papers with him, and give an opition when the Court assembled again.

The Court then adjourned until cleven o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday morning.

The prosecution, through Judge Garvin, said they expected to close their evidence for the rebuttat on Monday evening or early on Tuesday morning.

The Lawyers on their Muscle. The unexpected adjournment of the court at two o'clock was a surprise to all the general audience. the court room. McFariand's small stature was hid-den by a cluster of friends, who were conversing crowd of the inquisitive gathered themselves in front of the railing to get a glimpse of the principal figure in this trial. The jury had left the court, the attaches of the court were busily doing nothing in particular, when suddenly loud and excited language was heard at the counsel's table there was a general rush to the neighborhood of the table, and there, standing on one side of the table with their papers gathered in large bundles, were all the counsel in the case except the District Attorney. The senior counsel for the defence, who was tying up his papers rather nervously, exclaimed in a quiet, but defiant tone, "Judge Davis, what did you mean by indicating that I did something, Knowing it to be false?" There was a general rush to the neighborhood of the

Judge Davis, calmly, and with quiet determina-ion, and with a provokingly irritating sneer on the "you"—"I meant exactly what I said, sir, and have no explanation to make to you!"

The senior counsel for the defence took the floor in a fixiting attitude. He girded his loins as though he might as well be prepared to use his muscles and said to Judge Davis, in an angry, de-flant tone:—"Sir, if I could clearly make out that you mean to insult me by your reference! would chastise you here and now, in court or out of court; not only you, but all your backers and abettors and support-ers."

you, but all your backers and abetters and applicators."

The associated counsel, Mr. Gerry, tried to calm down the excitement of his friend the senior counsel, but it was useless. Futing Mr. Gerry aside the senior counsel waved his audurn curis, and with heart and a gusto that evidently meant mischief, stalked up to ex-Judge Davis and said—"G—d d—m you sir, I can lick you or a whole field inli like you. G—d d—m, you, I have never submitted to an insult, and I have a great mind to chastise you right here, and now, and teach you what's due from one gentleman to sno her."

man to ano her."
Whilet this payley had been going on the Rocorder. hat in hand, had calmiy surveyed the position from the top step of the bench, but he quiety walked to the side of the wordy combatants, and, addressing the last speaker, said, "This is very unseemly among

the last speaker, said, "This is very unseemly among gentlemen."

The connect replied, "You had no right, sir, to back him up in his insulting reference to me, sir," at The Re o der said to the constables, "Gentlemen, you perceive this excitement. I charge you to allow no breach of the peace to happen."

Mr. Hackett then withdrew.

Counsel for the defence then menacingly followed ex-Judge Davis, saying, "I—dd—nit, I've just about a mind to chastise that insolent fellow now. He insulted me. I'm enough for him and all his crowd, if I am getting old. I can take care of such as muit me. I'd—

nature of the quarrel he used an fluence to calm down his excited counsel which had a more avorable effect than any other influence that was exercised.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

The following bills were approved by Governor Hoffman on Thursday, and are now on file in the office of the Secretary of State:-

In relation to the Police Justices of the city of Brooklyn. Relea ing interest in certain real estate to Marga-

et Doogin.
Amending laws relative to elections.
Releasing interest in certain real estate to William Public Ball at Clyde. Public Hall at Clyde.

Bridge at Salamanca.

Lands in city of New York devised to Charles A

ribner. Re easing estate to Catharine Heffernan. Conterring additional powers upon surrogates, in relation to Big Ross Conterey Association, Inspectors of election in the city of Brooklyn. Bonds for Rondont and Oswego Railroad. Bonds for Rondout and Oswego Rai Confirming acts of George Greason. Re easing real estate to Elt Ariel. Rel asing real estate to John O Conner,

Rel asing real estate to John O Conner, in relation to Darwin R. James. Releasing estate to Bernard Duffy. Releasing estate to Charles C. B. Walker and thers.
In relation to estate of Eunice E. Barnes, deceased.
To incorporate Weish Land and Emigration Soci-

In relation to estate of Eunice E. Barnes, deceased, To incorporate Weish Land and Emigration Society of America.

In relation to the Supreme Court. In relation to Grent Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

New York Ninth District Police Court House, in relation to the Superior Court of Buffaio. For relief of stockholders and creditors of Essex County Eank.

Police Justice of Waterford—repealing act, Reinpropriating United States deposit funds for benefit of academies.

For relief of John Flizpatrick, assignoe.

Martinsburg, to lease Hall.

Hopkinton, to build Town Hall.

In relation to Vagran's at Newburg.

In relation to Capital Police district.

Defining bound sites of Livingstonville.

In relation to Capital Police district. Defining Found artes of Livingsionville. Glebo lands at Newburg. Glebe lands at Newburg. To revive Oswego water works. To prevent trands in tickets upor To prevent tracks in tickets upon steamboat in relation to satistics of poor. Fire engine at Saratoga Springs. Gas works at Nyack. In relation to Siate Reformatory, Butkhead lines at Newtown creek. Unpaid taxes in Westchetor. Scholerady Clork's office. In relation to Orphan Asylums. Extensing powers of Boards of Supervisors. Brooklyn Industrial School. Fire a Lodd Landing.

User county debt.
Suffolk county money reimbursed.
Reviving Schenectady St. Andrew's Society.
In relation to certain bonds payable to bearer.
In relation to Hahnemann Hospital, New York.
Receiver of Taxes at New Rechelle.
In relation to Insane Asylum—Eighth Judicial dis-

in relation to Gas Companies.
In relation to Gas Companies.
In relation to Gas Companies.
Increasing salary of Utica Town Clerks.
For relief of Oneida Indians.
Amending act Incorporating Poughkeepsie.
In relation to Assessors of Albany.
Amending charter of Horseheads. Amending charter of Horsel Charter of Little Falls. Caarter of Johnstown. Incorporate the village of Port Jervis—amending

et. Incorporate the city of Watertown—amending act. Incorporate the village of Chateaugay—amending ct. Incorporate the village of Wurtsboro--amending act.
Incorporate the village of Carthage—amending act.
Village of Tranton—amending act.
To amend charter of Rome.
Village of Chatham.

MAYAL INTELLIGENCE.

Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher has been detached from duty at the Mare Island Navy Yar I and pla ed on waiting orders. Masters Hora e Elmer and A. L. Sprague have been ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

YACHTING NOTES.

Yachting continues deepening in serest, and disconston as to construction, rights, sparring and canvassing promises to redound to the advantage of the pastime. Unhappily, controversy concerning these important subjects began too late in the season to be available for those who have been building surement, time allowances and canvassing are al ways welcome. There is a phase of this activity and enthusiasm which no yachtman can otherwise than admire—that it directs public attention to vital quesof able men. No class in the community can do so much to advance marine construction as the amateur judgment, he is armed with powerful weapons.

A very intelligent correspondent of the Atlantic Club has written a letter to Wilker' Spirit of the Times on tonnage allowances of yachts, suggesting a new system of computation. In the course of his in vestigations he has tabulated the following figures on speed, as governed by length of keel:-

Miles an Length. Miles a Hour. Feet. Hou 6% 64. 11 8 125. 14 8½ 216. 17 Sailing upon such fast time as that found above

must of course come from the most favorable con ditions of wind and tide. Seventeen miles (and no knots) is by no means extraordinary; but from the extreme length of 216 feet the speed given can hardly apply to a fore-and-aft rigged vessel. The corres pondent asks this pertinent question-"Why s not length the best measure, and the only meas ure to show the relative advantage which size gives a boat?" After going through the details of an ela duced to finding the time by 1,440 by the cube roo duced to finding the time by 1,440 by the cube root of the length; and in finding the time which one yacht should allow to another the difference between the respective results found for each yacht by such an operation measures the allowance. The principle is well argued and admirably sustained in theory.

"A Devoted Yachtman" thus puts oversparring and careas-ing, both in this country and England, that has caused the great anxiety of mind of how to get over the great objection those hips or haunches, as canvas-tog, both in this country and England, that has canisal the great anxiety of mind of how to get over the great objection those hips or haunches, as they are termed, present in the forward part of the yacht. One after the other cut and slash away the stern at her hips, which is her very life and existence (paying no attention to the stern, leaving that to take care of liself); put in sticks reaching, figuratively speaking, to the moon—expecting her to carry the canvas pilel thereon, and that, too, after they have cut away the very foundation they are building on. It is perfectly trinculous and does not seem possible that men possessed with one particle of mauticulatively should overlook or temore the very principle on which they should base their strength. But so it is and they then wonder why she will not carry sail. I can tell you it is because to get a long, sharp sword fish bow you have cut away all von had to carry sail on and resort to ballast to hold you up, asking so many tons of wind to do some work for you and putting just as many tons of fron in the way to prevent the work being done." This shows "devotion." Who is the "Devoted Yachtman?" Is it Mr. Holley or Amos Stellenwerf? A good many would like to know.

An evening paper, in discussing "American vs. English Yachta," makes avery bad mistake, founded alone upon misinformation. The following paragraph we clip:—

Tha following statements of the models of the yachts Sappho and tambria win show the radical difference in build between the time at water line, 120 feet; breadth, 13 feet; Cambria—length at water line, 120 feet; breadth, 13 feet; about the same igneth as the Sappho and to have the store that while the Cambria is broad abore the same ignethes at heaver the store the while the Cambria is broad abore the same ignethes about t

depth, 13 feet.

It will be seen from the above that while the Cambria is about the same length as the Sappho she is only half as broad

about the same length as the Sappho she is only half as broad and two feet deeper.

The difference in model is radical, and if there is the great advantage in it that the English claim, we must throw away our models and make new ones. We shall await the result of the trials of this summer with the greatest interest.

It will be seen that the Cambria is given as with only half the beam of the Sappho, thirteen feet; as between American and English washs the difference

It will be seen that the Cambria is given as with only half the beam of the Sappho, thirleen feet; as between American and English yachts the difference of principle is declared to reveal that generally speaking American yachts have twice the beam of English only. Of course this is absurd. The true measurement of the Cambria is:—She is of 243 tons, New York Cub measurement, 102 feet long from forward part of seam to after part of head of stern post, twenty-one leet breadth of beam, eleven feet depth of hold, so that in no particular are the figures correct as given by the Evening Mail. Nor would the triumph of the Cambria in these waters necessitale a radical change in the model. It would lead to an examination of ballating, canvassing and sparring; but repeated ritumphs have already proved that the American principle is correct. The trouble is aloft, with the canvas; not below, with the bilge. So that the argument of the writer, correct in other particulars, falls to the ground.

The Tidal Wave has been put upon her speed by Commolore Voorhis, at Nyack; but he has lound that a reduction of her spars is necessary. He will

a mind to chastise that insolent fellow now. He insulted me. I'm enough for him and all his crowd, if I am getting old. I can take care of such as insulting me. I'm he tapped the breast of Judge Davis two or three times, but the latter maintained a pale calminess, both of expression and action. He turned away as three officers of the court came between himself and the combatant, and walked to the District Attorney's office protected by a small circle of friends.

There was an endeavor to cheer and make a demonstration on the part of the spectators, but it was immediately suppressed.

Lis due to McFarland to say that directly he comprehended the nature of the quarrel he used an imprehended the nature of the quarrel he used an imprehended the nature of the quarrel he used an imprehended the nature of the quarrel he used an imprehended the nature of the quarrel he used an imprehended the nature of the quarrel he used an imprehended the nature of the quarrel he used an imprehended the nature of the quarrel he used an imprehended the nature of the such as instance of the difference as to model. This cutalist he

rute that the greater the immersed midship section the greater the quantity of sail. The midship section is easily computed, and by means of a table the amount of canvas for a yacht is selected. To the theory is allied this general principle—that the yacht mar can be driven the fastest with the least sail must be the bester model.

Preparations for the Opening of the Season in England.

in England.

[From the London Court Journal, April 16.]

At Wyvenhoe active preparations for the approaching season are being pressed forward.

The Rose of Devon, cutter, 148 tons, the property of Mr. Edward Johnson, Farringdon House, Exeter, was ianuched this week from Messrs, Harvey's patent slip, after having undergone some attentions, and, it is said, is bound on a westward cruise.

The Julia, entier, 122 tons, belonging to Mr. G. F. Moss, Lemion, has received some extensive alterations in Messrs, Harvey's yard, and was faunched on Monday. She is being fitted with ad speed for an early cruise.

The Crystabel, entier, 22 tons, belonging to Mr. B. A. Arnold, London, has been longthened by the builders mentioned, and will be recommitted to the waters.

next week.

The yacuting season will soon commence at Cowe and Ryde; already the building yards are alive will preparations for it, and many vessels are being fitted.

The Larline, cutter, is fitting out at Gravesend. The Night Thought, cutter (Mr. Rudge), is fitter out on the Thames.

The Marina, cutter (Mr. J. C. Morice) is fitting out at Northdeet.

The Marina, cutter (Mr. J. C. Morice) is fitting out at Northfleet.
The cutter yacit Osprey, 59 tons, Captain J. B. Petre, sailed on the 2d instant for Lisbon, Mindera and New York.
The Xanthan, steam yacht, Lord Alfred Paget, left Colcassier for Newcasile on the 3d instant. We understand that she will be leagthened at Jarrow.
The American schooner Sappho hauled out of the Medina dock, Cowes, on the 5th instant, having been newly coppered, and had other necessary repairs. She is now apparently quite ready for sea.
The schooner yacht Daphne, Royal Yacht Squadron, with Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhard, Early, and a party of frends, on board, which has been in Naples about ten days, left on Wednesday afternoon for Steity and Mala.
On Monday week, a fine schooner yacht of 180 tons was launched from under one of the building sneds of Messrs. Camper & Nicholson, at Gosport. She is built for Major Ewing (late owner of the racing enter Condor) and was christened "Gwendome?" by Mrs. Underwood. After the launch the owner, builder and party of friends partook of lineh at the India Arms Hotel, Gosport.

Sir L. Palk gives a £100 Cup for the Torbay Royal Regata. He stated the fact when presiding as a public meeting, most numerously attended, on Moaday at hoon, at the Victoria Club, Torony.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Your views respecting the condition and neces sities of the navy are regarded by all thinking men as sound to the core. If the United States fing on foreign sentions is to be treated with the respect Americans have been accustomed to, and which they have a right expect, we must have, as soon as they can be built, at least one dozen first class screw propelled ironclads with full sail power, so that they can cruise without using their steam power. With the great theoretical knowledge, wide practical experience and ingenuity now at the command of the Navy Department such vessels can be built at a very moderate cost, and at the same time be a match in point of aimor, guns and accommodations to those east ful specimens of iron-clad sailing vessels Engheat that specimens of fron-cast sating vessels Eng-land. France and Germany are now producing. These vessels should combine the ments of the monitor and breatside style of non-clad, that is, they should carry, say sixteen lifeen ment gans in breatside, and not less than sixteen theremore, the armor should be not less than sixteen inches in thickness and it should extend sunficiently below the water line to protect the hull of the vessel from the action time leave space for sufficient engine power to propel them over fitteen knots. Whi not the naval committees allow the honor of our flag to unlock the Treasury goors so that we may have iron clads capable of carrying our admirals to foreign ports. ULYSSIS S. NATIVE.

THE BLOOMINGDALE MURDER.

Second Day of the Trial of John J. Nixon for the Murder of David Sisco-Damaging Evidence Against the Prisoner-A Father Testifying Against His Son-Intense Interest Manifested in the Proceedings.

The trial of John J. Nixon for the murder of Divil H. Cisco, at or near Bloomingdale, N. J., on anuary 29, 1870, was resumed yesterday morning in the Passate Oyer and Terminer, at Paterson, N. J. There was a large attendance all day throughout the somewhat tedious although interesting examina

and unaffected, a though apparently taking great interest in the progress of the trial, and not unfrequently suggesting questions to his counsel. It was remarked among the andience that while Nixon was so stoical none of Sisco's relatives present seemed to manifest any deep grief, except Mrs. Sisco, whose handkerchief was almost incessantly employed to dry the moisture of her eyes. Mrs. Sisco is a fine, fresh looking woman, with a face beaming with intelligence. In fact,

THE WHOLE FAMILY, on the feminine side, are far from being homely, and in addition to being prettly well informed, evince, in conversation, a superior degree of mother wit and shrewdness.

All the witnesses examined yesterday were intelligent, and gave straightforward answers to the ques-tions asked, except Edward N. Sisco, whose evidence was difficult to secure, and gave much inconvenience to both Coutr and jury, on account of the witness' ap-parent inability to speak above a mumble. His

The court opened at ten o'clock yesterday morn ing and the cross-examination of James Harrison Vreeland was resumed. Witness said it hadet and snowed a little on the night of the marder, which for some distance leading to the place where the body was found was torn up, as if caused by DRAGGING THE BODY ALONG.

Saw Sisco's wounds after the blood was washed off; was a large, perpendicular wound above the nose and a smaller one about an inch from the first; right cheek badly smashed and torn, as if from the nalls in the toe of a boot; do not think these wounds could have been caused by falling on a stone; Sisco's clothing was much torn and

the pants dragged partly off.

Edward N. Sisco, the brother of the murdered the pants drayged partly off.

Edward N. Sisco, the brother of the murdered man, was the next witness. His evidence was for the most part corroboratory of that given by Mrs. Sisco, the only new facts elicited being that there had been a quarrel at the Bloom availed Hotel on the alternoon of the tragedy, the import of which, however, the witness knew not Sisco also testified to seeing blood in the middle of the road, not far from the blood-stained stump and stone heretofore referred to.

Theodore Ryerson, civil engineer, of Paterson, testified that he had made the survey of the mass now in the court, and that they were, as far as possible, correct representations of the vicinity of the trayedy, the distances between the given points, &c. The examination of these witnesses concluded the morning session.

In the afternoon, at two o'clock, the court reconvened. The first witness was Dr. A. A. McWhithy, who testified as to the character of the wounds inflicted upon David Sisco. There was a large medsed wound on the forehead, involving the right eye, extending upwards about three inches; the from also bone was crush d in, peatraing the brain about two and a half inches; the bones of the face, marthe eye, and at the sides of the nose were also broken, so that THE NOSE WAS ENTITIELY DETACHED.

from its foundation and could be moved around, backward and forward; there were also abrasions on the side of the face must be were also abrasions on the side of the face must be were enough to cause instant death; should judge the wounds to have

from its foundation and could be moved around, backward and forward; there were also abrasions on the sude of the face and the whole right at le torn; these wounds in the aggregate were enough to cause instant death; should judge the wounds to have been inflicted by a blunt instrument, as the incission was jarged, not smooth as it cat.

A pair of tremendously heavy mining boots, which Nixon is said to have worn on that occasion, were then exhibited. The heels and soles were fairly covered with immense halls. The witness testined that the wound on the forehead in its general contour, bore the undoubled physiognomy of the heel of those boots; there were no arteries of veins near the forehead wound sufficient to have caused do the by bleeding; by 'instant?' death the witness meant within twesty or thirty minutes; a wound is a "solution of cantinuity," a netty speaking; people's skulls vary in thickness; one eighth of an lach would be thin, and a quarter of an inch would be a thick skull; Sisco's brain was torn at the side of the wound; think it was so torn by the CRUSHING IN OF THE SKULL.

In witness opinion death was caused by violence applied to the lace and head. (A number of these statements were in answer to questions from the jurors, who seem very intelligent and shrewd in their apprecia ion of the evidence.)

John's, Nixon, the gray haired old father of the prisoner at the bar, was then brought forward and sworn. The storal indifference of the prisoner ascened to fall him as the damaing evidence of his father was lannehed forth ones aringly, and apparently neither induced by fear or favor; the prisoner manifested an uneasy, nervous anxiety, and the beals of perspiration upon his forshead disclosed his deep mental excitement. The father of the prisoner testified substantially as follows.

anxiety, and the beads of perspiration upon his forhead disclosed his deep mental excitement. The
lather of the prisoner testified substantially as follows:—John J. Nixon, the prisoner at the bar, is my
son; it was about undright on the night of Sicco's
disappearance that John came home; said he had
had a right, and if I didn't believe it, to
look at the blood on the toe of his boots;
I told him to go to bed; he rubbed his hand
on his boot and showed it to me; it was blood, but I
tried to persuade him it was nothing but wet from
the rain; at last he was go len to bed, but he shortly
came down, saying that some one was crying or halloaing along the road and it sounded like 'marder.'
I wen to the door and heard 'one-body crying and
recognized the voice as that of David Sis o: John
said he had had a fight with Sisco and he guessed he
had

sa d he had had a fight with Sisco and he guessed he had

"SPOILED THE LOOKS OF HIS FACE."

Witness told presoner that if that was so he might expect a warrant to are set him in the morning; John reputed that he did not care, it was only a fight, nothing more; John finally pulled of his boots (the pair now in court, which witness blumbled) and went up stairs to odd; John, his wife, and my daughter Emeline all slept in the same room up antis; James Sisco and witness slept together down stairs. In the morning winess noticed blood on the presoner's overalls and boots. (The overalls were exhibited and identified.) Mrs. Sisco came over about seven o clock looking for her husband. The evidence on this point was substantially the same as the statements made by Mrs. Sisco herself. John, the prisener, went out, ostensibly to look to Sisco; shortly be came as live and that was all; pretty soon Mrs. Sisco reback, saying that he had total and out the was alive and that was all; pretty s on Mrs. Seco returned and charged John Nixon with mirretring he husband and said sae had a company of men coming up the hill with ropes to be him; John the eupon sprang up and

RAN FOR THE WOODS.

RAN FOR THE WOODS.

He was arrested and brought back on Tue-day.
Judge Bedie here interrupted the proceedings, and
said that he had intended to hold evening seeding,
but it would be impossible to get through the case
this week, and the court would accordingly only
remain until six o'clock, adjourning then to meet at
half-past nine in the morning; the jury would be
kept under grand and need not expect to get home
on Sunday, nor until the case was disched.

The father then gave the following clinching evidence against his son, the prisoner at the bat;—John
J. Nixon, the prisoner, outle attern over the morder

dence against his son, the prisoner at the bar:—John J. Naxon, the prisoner, on the atternoor on the morder said that a me one had be night about him, some one had told floraces Hoppango that he intended to way hay and "manil" ham; Naxon said he would liek the author of the lie if he could find him, or else be licked himself; John told me on Saturday night, when he came home, that he had heard that it was David Sisco that had told the lie about him, and he had accordingly done just as he said he would, and had given Dave Sisco a Besting; he said he had "kept his word," and had given Sisco what he considered

sidered

A "DECENT LICKING."

John said the matter had been followed up, and he "had to fight or be ficked." and he "guessed he had spoined Dave Sisco's tooks."

On the cross-examination Nixon's father said John (Nixon) had been marily, and that he had intended to turn him out as soon as he could get a sain be house; he had no feeling of anger against his son, although, if he was the murderer of Dave Siscon, he had no learn the country of the sain he was the murderer of Dave Siscon, and yone else. house, he had no feeling of anger against his son, although, if he was the murderer of Dave Sisco, he or only one else, wheever it was, deserves to swing for it. James, the prisoner's brother, also went to the door and recognized the voice crying in the might as that of Dave Sisco; almos wanted to go out to his assistance, but withess testined that he forbade his going; James sain, "Father, it is too had to have Dave wandering about so; we ought to help him;" witness replied to James that he "could not go out;" that "neither you nor i will will swing fort: if Joha has injured Dave so badly that he dies;" so both failed to go, for fear of being seen hear by, and thus be liable to suspicion of being connected with the murder; witness denied that he classed had ever threatned to kill his son John, the prisoner; John has suffered somewhat from the ding at the lungs; at one time he nearly bled a quart.

After some further evidence (the substance of which has been a ready given in the direct examination) the hour of six are ved, and the court adjourned until had-past nine this (Saturday) morning. Tap prisoner was removed out the from way, the ha k door having occa locked by the County Clerk's assistants.

The Prisoner and his Guarday way, the hark and the cower of dispersing speciators.

and the cowd of dispersing spectators were jumbed togeth rin a manner somewhat precarious to Nixon's safety; but he was safety es ored through a though the others am in for a good reprimand from the court. The my were then cautioned by the Court on the cad results of discussing among them.

next. Some very important witnesses are yet to be examined. There is a deep in crest in the truit manifes et in Paters m, and although Nixon's chances at this point lock dark! Is uply really conce ed that the trial is being most in pastially conducted, and that the present will releve the full weight of every point that may be turned to has favor.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Barker Distillery Case Revived-Logal Before Commi-sioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Ignatz I fomkey .- The de endant is charged with tampering with witnesses in the Backer distillery case. The Commissioner has stated his intention to take the case into his own hands, to the exclusion of Assistant District Attorney Jackson, and has issued subparents for the government witnesses to appear before him. Assistant D st let Attorney Jackson is subpenned as one of those witnesses.

Commissioner Osborn further says that it is the desire of District Att rucy Piercepont that he shall

desire of District Att riew Pierrepont that he shall examine the government witnesses before any attempt is made to have the Grand Jury biss upon the case, and that, as Assi tant District Attorney Jarkson did not appear when the case was catted, he shall exclude him from further appearing in the case as counsel.

The United States os. Matthew Lynch.—Mensel Wooley and Henry Smedickell were yesterday brought up for examination on a charge of smarging quantities of cigars into this pot on boa d the steamship Alaska. Held for further ex-

COMMON PLEAS-CHAMBERS.

A "Dogged" Act. Be ore Judge Van Brunt

A Tenton named Ernest Rich was brought before Judge Van Brant yesterday under a writ of habeau corpus, and his it eration sought for on the ground corpus, and his it eration sought for on the ground of la hes in the part of the prosecution in proceeding with the evanimation. The prisoner's counsel c aimed that he had been agreed in the list in it, and committed on a charge of grand larceny, in having stolen a do, and that all sequently fine dor was restored by the accused to its owner. It was also claimed that the pentioner had been committed with ut affidavit, and that mue days had clapsed without any e amination. Julie Van Brunt directed the e, amination, to take place on Monday, at ten o'clock, in default of which he would discharge the prisoner.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Bluinger-Clarke Case Again.

Before Judge Moaell.

The case of A. B. Clarke against A. Bininger was sefore Judge Monell again yesterday in the Supeperior cours. Daniel H. Hanrah n. a receiver ap-pointed in the matter, was rebiked. Judge Moneil concludes his opinion thos:—The Court therefore removes Mr. Hanrahan, directs his accounts to be passed by refere and reserves all other questions, including that of his compensation, waiti the coming of the referee's report.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books. Wonders of Glassmaking in All Ages. By A. Sauzay. If us rated with sixty-three engravings on wood. New York: Charles Scribner & Co.

We have here a work worthy a place in the library of wonders. It is a complete history of glass making, and is throughout written in a style which cannot fail to entertain the reader. Beginning with a review of the claims which have been set by at a review of the claims which have been set by at various times for the several nations to whom has been ascribed he discovery of this leantiful art, the author proceeds to trace the projects of classmaning from the somewhat misty era of the Theban glassmakes to the pre-cond. Ay when, indeed, the art may be said to have at about wonderful proportions. The himstrations are admirable in every sense of the word. By the last of those the rader is made acquilited with the various forms and styles of glasswirk which have been and are now in vogue, and which are minutely described in the text. Notating of the eratio the subject is omitted. Everything relating to glass is contained in the text. Notating of the substant eitself to its lashibiting into the modifications was which are found so useful or ornamental by the world at large. The work is small, and is in this is post a notel of condensition. It is a compendium of information as interesting to the casual reader as valuable to the sturent.

JOURNAL ON A VISIT TO EUYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, CREECE, &c., &c. By the if an Mrs. William Grey. New York: Harper & Brethers.

If this neatly printed and bound work cannot rank

high as a literary production it can at least lay claim to being quite pleasant and entertaining. It does not aspire to the dignity of a book of travels, and the modesty with which Mrs. Grev submits it to the pubmodesty with which Mrs. Grey submits it to the public disarms criticism of such imperfections as it may possess. Nevertheless the journal is really enjoyable. The account of a visit of the Princess of Wales to the bare mof the Vice of of Egypt is plujuant, and we have been much amused by the description gives of the disner on the "European plan" at which the Princess and her ladies assisted. The "Paristan" costumes of the Egyptian princeses, and the manner in which they were worn, as also spicify described. Altogether the book is amusing, and being so is worth realing.

y Ellen Frothingham and published by Roberts & Brothers, of Best n, is a hand easily printed, litus-trated and boan tvotume—a fitting casket for one of the best prems of the great German.

The literature of the war has been increased by book from the pen of John E ten Cooke entitled "Hammer and Rapier" (New York, Carleton publisher.) The work comprises aketches of twelve of histor.) The work comprises aketenes of twelve of the most prominent campaigns in Virginia during the received to the most prominent with the first Manassa and ending with the rescent and surreneer of Lee. Mr. Cooke, who is well known as a Southern author, writes, as might be expected, from a Southern and point. He is quite dramatic in his descriptions of battles, and does not hesitate to sacrifice the lasts of history to the sensational. The book is interesting enough to read, but can har ify be relied upon as a record of the war.

The May Magazines.

Harper's Magazine for May closes the fortleth vol-ume of the most successful literary periodical of this or any other country. The contents are, in the main, excellent. "Our Barbarian Brethen" is an interesting paper on the Indians, but contains nothing very new. A biography of Albert Durer is better, and "The Spots in the Sun" is fail of scientific information. All the articles are good. Hours at Home opens with an admirable paper on

"Popular Education vs. Sectarianism," from the pen

of Professor S. S. Randall. "Strange Wanderers"

tells of in ects, and the title "Oriental Weddings" Ang. Johnston. Among the other papers worthy of notice are "Three Kinds of Skeptic.sm," "Symbolism of N. moers" and "M. Com.e and his Philosophy." The magazine, on the wirde, fully maintains its repu-tation. The thirteenth monthly part of Appletons' Journal is one of the best yet issued. It contains four in-stalments of a new novel by the author of "The

Lippincott's Magazine improves with each number.

the present one bearing evidence of enterprise on the part of the publishers and good judgment on the part of the chitors. A new novel by Anthony Troipe is begin, and of the short articles there is not one which is not either instructive or interesting.

Blacknood's Edinbury Magazine (for April) is not so good as it usually is. The best papers are, "The Princesse des Ursins." "Blue Laws." and "Count Charles de Montalembert." The others are dry or on subjects of fittle interest to the general reader. Old and New is another magazine which exhibits evidences of enterprise and good management on

the part of its publishers. The present number is full of choice reading matter. We have no more entertaining magazine tuan this is.

The Old Guard, being more devoted to literature and less to politics than before, has improved greatly under the management of Dr. English. The May number is quite realable, some of the papers it con-

number is quite realiable, some of the papers it con-tains being excellent.

The American Odd Fellow contains a vast amount of agreeable reading and much information of value or interest to the craft. We have on several occa-sions spoken favorably of this magazine, which is the best of its kind that is published in the United States.

A MYSTERIOUS DROWNING CASE.

The body of an unknown man was discovered lying on the mu! at low tide, in Cromwell's creek, near Macomb's Dam, Wesichester county, at an early Macomb's Dam, Westchester county, at an early hour yes erlay morning. Coroner Bathgate, naving been notified, hold an inquest on the remains, and, as no marks of violence were discernible, a verdiet of death "by means unknown to the jury" was rendered. The body, whice had evidently been in the water but a short time, was acted in a gentoe suit of black, and appeared to be that of a man about locty five years of age. A sip of paler certain the mane of "Henry Sleppers," was found in one of the pockets of the deceased. The remains were taken charge of by the type sutherities.